

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Prisons

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Treatment	\$79.200	\$87.646	\$93.508
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$79.200	\$87.646	\$93.508
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Inmate Programs	\$79.200	\$87.646	\$93.508
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$79.200	\$87.646	\$93.508

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	576	600	600
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$6.2	\$6.2	\$6.7
Drug Resources Percentage	1.282%	1.417%	1.404%

Program Summary

Mission

The mission of the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), an agency of the Department of Justice (DOJ), is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

The BOP's mission statement has two equally important parts: the first part addresses our obligation to help protect public safety through the secure and safe confinement of inmates. The second part

addresses our obligation to help inmates prepare to return to their communities and to remain crime-free. Post-release success is as important to public safety as is inmates' secure incarceration.

Preparing inmates for eventual release to the community has been one of BOP's key objectives. The BOP's drug treatment program facilitates the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations and standards. Treatment Programs assist the inmates in identifying, confronting, and altering the attitudes, values, and thinking patterns that led to criminal behavior and drug use.

Budget

In FY 2011, the BOP requests \$93.5 million for drug treatment programs. This is an increase of \$5.9 million from the FY 2010 enacted level primarily for population adjustment, pay increases and other inflationary adjustments.

Inmate Care and Programs

**Total FY 2011 Request: \$93.5 million
(Reflects \$5.9 million increase from FY 2010)**

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) of 1994 requires the BOP (subject to the availability of funds) to provide residential substance abuse treatment to all eligible inmates. There is enormous demand for these services in part because of the potential for some non-violent offenders to earn a reduction in sentence following the successful completion of the program. The treatment strategy often begins with drug abuse education and can end with the strong community transition component. The objective is to reduce the likelihood of inmates relapsing to drug use and criminal activity.

The FY 2011 resources of \$93.5 million will support BOP's drug treatment programs. Approximately 40 percent of new inmates entering BOP custody have a diagnosis of a drug use disorder. Accordingly, BOP continues to develop a strong and comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of screening and assessment; drug abuse education; non-residential drug abuse treatment services; residential drug abuse treatment programming; and community transitional drug abuse treatment.

Drug Program Screening and Assessment

Upon entry into a BOP facility, an inmate's records are assessed to determine whether there is evidence in the pre-sentence investigation that alcohol or other drug use contributed to the commission of the offenses, the inmate received a judicial recommendation to participate in a drug treatment program, or the inmate violated his or her community supervision as a result of alcohol or other drug use. If an inmate's record reveals any of these elements, the inmate must participate in a Drug Abuse Education course, available at every BOP institution. In addition, as part of the initial psychological screening, inmates are interviewed concerning their past drug use to determine their need for BOP drug abuse treatment options.

Drug Abuse Education

Participants in the Drug Abuse Education course receive factual information on alcohol and drugs and the physical, social, and psychological impact of these substances. Participants assess the impact of substance use on their lives, the lives of their family, and on their community. Drug abuse education participants are also informed of program options available to them and are encouraged to volunteer for appropriate programs. In FY 2011, BOP estimates that 23,400 inmates will participate in the Drug Abuse Education program.

Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP)

RDAP provides intensive drug abuse treatment to inmates diagnosed with a drug use disorder. At present, 59 BOP institutions and one contract facility offer

RDAP programming. The programs are staffed by a doctoral-level psychologist (the Drug Program Coordinator) who supervises the treatment staff. The average ratio of drug abuse treatment staff to inmates is 1 to 24. Inmates in the residential program are housed in a treatment unit that is set apart from the general population. Treatment is provided for a minimum of 500 hours over a 9-12 month period.

The BOP's RDAP program adheres to a cognitive behavior therapy treatment model. This treatment model targets the major criminal drug-using risk factors, especially anti-social and pro-criminal attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors. Using evidence-based practices, the BOP targets these behaviors by reducing anti-social peer associations; promoting positive relationships; increasing self-control, self-management, and problem solving skills; and ending drug use. In FY 2011, the BOP estimates that over 18,000 inmates will participate in the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program.

Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment

Non-residential treatment is designed to provide maximum flexibility to meet the needs of the offenders, particularly those individuals who have relatively minor or low-level substance abuse impairment. These offenders do not require the intensive level of treatment needed by individuals with moderate-to-severe addictive behavioral problems. Unlike residential programs, inmates are not housed together in a separate unit; rather, they are housed in and with the general inmate population.

A second purpose of the program is to provide those offenders who have a

moderate to severe drug abuse problem with supportive program opportunities during the time they are waiting to enter RDAP, or for those who have little time remaining on their sentence and are preparing to return to the community. In FY 2011, the BOP estimates that it will provide Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment to over 14,500 inmates.

Non-Residential Follow-up Treatment

Follow-up treatment is required of inmates who complete RDAP and return to the general population. This program reviews all the key concepts of RDAP and lasts for a minimum of one year.

Community Transition Drug Abuse Treatment

Community Transitional Drug Abuse Treatment (TDAT) is the final component of the BOP's RDAP. In order to successfully complete all components of RDAP, the inmate must be transferred to a Residential Reentry Center (RRC), also known as a Community Corrections Center or Halfway House, and participate in community based drug treatment. In addition, offenders who did not have an opportunity to participate in RDAP may be referred to TDAT by community corrections staff. In FY 2011, 15,400 inmates are projected to participate in this program.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$5.9 million):

The FY 2011 request includes adjustments for these programs totaling \$5.9 million. The BOP will continue to provide a drug treatment program that facilitates the successful reintegration of inmates into society, consistent with community expectations and standards.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of BOP's program is based on agency GPRA documents, an OMB Assessment, and other agency information. The table below includes performance measures, targets and achievements.

Bureau of Prisons		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Number of inmates participating in Residential Drug Abuse Treatment	17,500	18,732
» Number of inmates participating in Non-Residential Drug Abuse Treatment	14,500	14,613

Discussion

In response to the rapid growth of federal inmates with a diagnosis of a drug use disorder (40 percent of inmates entering the Bureau), the BOP continues to develop evidence based treatment practices to manage and treat inmates with drug use disorders. The BOP's strategy includes early identification through psychology screening, drug education, non-residential drug abuse treatment, intensive residential drug abuse treatment and community transition treatment.

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act (VCCLEA) of 1994 requires the BOP, subject to the availability of appropriations, to provide appropriate substance abuse treatment for 100 percent of inmates who have a diagnosis for substance abuse or dependence, and who volunteer for treatment.

In FY 2009, 59 BOP institutions operated a Residential Drug Abuse Treatment Program (RDAP). In addition, one facility under

contract with the BOP also provided the RDAP program. The Bureau provided Residential Drug Abuse Treatment to 18,732 inmates, and 14,613 inmates participated in the Non-Residential Drug Treatment program.

In FY 2009, the BOP provided RDAP to 100 percent of the Federal inmate population that was eligible for treatment. In the previous year, RDAP treated 93 percent of eligible inmates before their release from custody. The increase in the treatment rate to 100 percent in FY 2009 is due in part to an in-house expansion of drug programming and more than 3,000 early releases related to the change in the U.S. Sentencing Commission sentencing guidelines to retroactively shorten sentences of inmates convicted of crack cocaine offenses.

BOP also introduced blended mental health treatment and drug abuse treatment for offenders with co-occurring disorders. In addition, inmates with behavioral disorders

who also have co-occurring substance use disorders received transitional community treatment, combining supervision with continued drug abuse treatment while residing in Residential Re-entry Centers.

Finally, in March of 2009, the Bureau released a new policy on all Psychology Treatment Programs calling for all institutions to follow “evidence-based” treatment practices. This policy works to ensure all Bureau psychology programs are effective in positively changing inmate behavior.

The principal goal of treatment is to equip the inmates with the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral skills necessary to choose and maintain a drug-free and crime-free lifestyle following release from prison. To measure the effectiveness of BOP’s treatment program, the BOP will assess the recidivism rates for RDAP inmates. The data will be available by the end of next year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$130.077	\$134.430	\$180.605
International	390.000	390.732	415.659
Investigations	1,675.743	1,738.443	1,817.666
Prevention	1.206	1.253	1.286
State and Local Assistance	6.508	6.614	6.733
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$2,203.534	\$2,271.472	\$2,421.949
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Diversion Control Fee Account	\$244.450	\$251.790	\$291.832
Construction	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$41.941
Salaries & Expenses			
Domestic Enforcement	1,544.160	1,603.885	1,646.156
International Enforcement	408.416	409.183	435.287
State and Local Assistance	6.508	6.614	6.733
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$2,203.534	\$2,271.472	\$2,421.949
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	9,293	9,432	9,597
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.4
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

DEA's mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States, or any other competent jurisdiction, those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for

illicit traffic in the United States, including organizations that use drug trafficking proceeds to finance terror; and to recommend and support programs aimed at reducing the availability of and demand for illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

Budget

The FY 2011 President's Budget requests \$2,421.9 million for DEA's Salaries and Expenses Account, Construction Account,

and Diversion Control Fee Account (DCFA), which is an increase of \$150.5 million over the FY 2010 enacted level. Additional resources support Southwest Border enforcement, including intelligence sharing initiatives and efforts to disrupt and dismantle violent Mexican drug cartels.

Salaries & Expenses (S&E)

Total FY 2011 Request: \$2,088.2 million
(Reflects \$68.5 million increase from FY 2010)

DEA's resources are divided into four strategic focus areas to achieve the maximum impact against the full spectrum of drug trafficking activities. These focus areas are: *International Enforcement, Domestic Enforcement, State and Local Assistance and Diversion Control*. These areas, with the exception of Diversion Control, comprise the Salaries & Expenses Account. A portion of DEA's FY 2011 request is also funded in its Construction Account.

Domestic Enforcement

FY 2011 Request: \$1,646.2 million
(Reflects \$42.3 million increase from FY 2010)

The Domestic Enforcement decision unit comprises the majority of DEA's investigative and support resources, including domestic enforcement groups, state and local task forces, other federal and local task forces, intelligence groups, and all the support functions, including labs, essential to accomplishing their mission.

DEA's Priority Targeting Program identifies, targets, investigates and disrupts or dismantles those international, national, regional, and local impact drug trafficking and/or money laundering organizations having a significant impact on drug availability within the United States. Through this program, DEA disrupts and

dismantles Priority Target Organizations (PTOs), including those PTOs with a direct connection to DOJ's Consolidated Priority Organization Targets (CPOTs), which includes the most significant international command and control organizations threatening the United States as identified by OCDETF member agencies.

The Southwest Border (SWB) is a major focus of DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy. The Drug Flow Attack Strategy is an innovative, multi-agency strategy, designed to significantly disrupt the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between the source zones and the United States by attacking vulnerabilities in the supply, transportation systems, and financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations. Mexico is home to over one-third of the United States' "Most Wanted" drug trafficking and money laundering organizations—of the 55 criminal targets on the FY 2009 Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) list, 21 (38 percent) were based in Mexico. The SWB is also the primary arrival zone for most illicit drugs smuggled into our country. It is estimated that 80 percent of the methamphetamine consumed in the United States comes from Mexican drug trafficking organizations and approximately 90 percent of the cocaine destined for the United States transits the Mexico/Central America corridor. Additionally, large quantities of Mexican-produced marijuana and heroin enter the United States by way of the SWB.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$42.3 million):

The FY 2011 request includes base adjustments of \$36.7 million for the 2011 pay raise and the annualization of the 2010 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for costs such

as benefits and GSA rent. DEA requests \$1.5 million to fund servers and software licenses to increase the capacity of the El Paso Intelligence Center's (EPIC) System Portal (ESP) infrastructure since the current system capacity is insufficient to accommodate the estimated growth of users. The requested funding will increase user capacity while ensuring that system performance is maintained. The additional users will include Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement personnel and the enhancement will provide them with full access to all applications within the ESP. Users access the ESP to report seizure incidents, query EPIC's databases, obtain various reports in support of their investigations, share intelligence, and submit queries to and obtain results from the EPIC Watch Operations Section. DEA requests \$4.9 million in support of DEA's Speedway program which synthesizes data to produce valuable, timely intelligence regarding international and national communication structures used by major drug trafficking organizations, as well as drug-related financial and/or terrorist organizations and makes it available to all agencies that participate at the Special Operations Division (SOD). As part of a Director of National Intelligence initiative, DEA is requesting \$0.3 for infrastructure upgrades that will allow DEA to better share information within the Intelligence Community through the Intelligence Community Information Sharing Initiative. In FY 2011, DOJ is focusing on travel as an area in which savings can be achieved. For DEA, travel or other management efficiencies will result in

offsets of \$2.1 million.

International Enforcement

FY 2011 Request: \$435.3 million

(Reflects \$26.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The main focus of DEA's International Enforcement program is the disruption or dismantlement of the most significant international drug and chemical trafficking organizations, or PTOs, including those with a direct connection to DOJ's CPOTs. Recently, the International Narco-Terrorism Provisions in the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (USA PATRIOT Act) enhanced DEA's investigative authority overseas. DEA now has the authority to pursue drug traffickers who are terrorists or provide funding to terrorists even if the drugs are not destined for the U.S. In addition, the USA PATRIOT Act makes it a Federal crime to engage in drug trafficking to benefit terrorists. To attack the vulnerabilities of major international drug and chemical trafficking organizations, DEA is working to strengthen partnerships with its international law enforcement counterparts worldwide.

DEA coordinates all programs involving drug law enforcement in foreign countries. DEA also provides intelligence to assist the interagency community in determining future trends in drug trafficking and evaluating these trends to determine their long-term impact on drug trafficking. DEA works closely with the United Nations, Interpol, and other organizations on matters relating to international drug and chemical control programs.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$26.1 million):

The FY 2011 request includes base adjustments of \$16.2 million for the 2011 pay raise and the annualization of

the 2010 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for costs such as benefits, rent, and State Department charges for DEA positions stationed in foreign locations. The FY 2011 request includes \$10.8 million in non-personnel funding to provide permanent funding for the expanded Sensitive Investigative Unit (SIU) program in Mexico, which is a key tool in the effort to disrupt and dismantle Mexican Drug Cartels. In response to the escalating drug violence, DEA has assessed the challenges faced by its Mexican law enforcement counterparts and made strategic and operational changes to the SIU program in Mexico. DEA's SIU program recruits, selects, and trains foreign police officers to work cooperatively with DEA in major case development and the exchange of intelligence.

State & Local Assistance

FY 2011 Request: \$6.7 million

(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2010)

As the nation's drug law enforcement organization, DEA has the responsibility to respond to clandestine laboratory training requirements, hazardous waste cleanup, and cannabis eradication/suppression needs of the U.S. law enforcement community. DEA supports State and local law enforcement with methamphetamine-related assistance and training, which allows State and local agencies to better address the methamphetamine threat in their communities and reduce the impact that methamphetamine has on the quality of life for America's citizens.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.1 million):

The FY 2011 request includes base adjustments of \$0.1 million for the 2010

pay raise and the annualization of the 2009 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for costs such as benefits and GSA rent.

Diversion Control Fee Account

Total FY 2011 Request: \$291.8 million

(Reflects \$40.0 million increase from FY 2010)

DEA's Diversion Control Program (DCP) enforces the Controlled Substances Act and its regulations pertaining to pharmaceutical controlled substances and listed chemicals. The DCP actively monitors more than 1 million individuals and companies that are registered with DEA to handle controlled substances or listed chemicals through a system of scheduling, quotas, recordkeeping, reporting, and security requirements.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$40.0 million):

The FY 2011 request includes base adjustments of \$3.5 million for the 2011 pay raise and the annualization of the 2010 pay raise. It also funds inflationary adjustments for benefits, GSA rent, and costs related to employees stationed in foreign locations. The FY 2011 request also includes \$36.5 million and 174 new positions (including 62 special agents and 60 diversion investigators) for pharmaceutical and chemical diversion control activities. These resources will support regulatory and enforcement efforts, including an expansion of Tactical Diversion Squads, intelligence support, and Internet investigations. Included in the \$36.5 million request is \$3.0 million to support the Administration's Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), which will initiate establishing a well-functioning standardized prescription drug monitoring program in every State to

reduce prevalence of overdose deaths, drug-drug interactions, diversion of prescribed medications, and early identification of patients at risk for addiction.

Construction

Total FY 2011 Request: \$41.9 million

(Reflects \$41.9 million increase from FY 2010)

EPIC currently houses employees from 22 federal, state and local agencies.

Construction funding for expansion and renovation will enable EPIC to absorb this additional support and allow further development of interagency partnerships.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$41.9 million):

The FY 2011 request includes \$41.9 in no-year construction funding for an expansion and renovation project to enlarge the existing EPIC facility.

agency information. The table below includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available. The 2003 OMB Assessment concluded with a favorable rating.

DEA accomplishes its primary goal of reducing drug availability by disrupting or dismantling Priority Target Organizations (PTOs) including organizations linked to the Attorney General's FY 2009 Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) list – the "Most Wanted" drug trafficking and money laundering organizations believed to be primarily responsible for the Nation's illicit drug supply. During FY 2009, DEA disrupted or dismantled 2,362 PTOs, of which 364 were linked to CPOT targets, and 1,998 were not linked to CPOT targets.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the DEA program is based on agency GPRA documents, an OMB Assessment, and other

Drug Enforcement Administration		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Contribution to DOJ's Goal to reduce the availability of drugs in the U.S.	N/A	Indicator to be developed
» Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled ¹	355	364
» Number of active International and Domestic Priority Targets not linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled ¹	2,020	1,998

¹Includes disruptions pending dismantlement

Discussion

DEA's ultimate objective is to dismantle PTOs, ensuring that these criminal organizations cannot re-establish themselves. In FY 2009, DEA fell short of its overall target for the number of PTO investigations not linked to CPOT targets disrupted or dismantled by less than one percent. DEA exceeded its FY 2009 target for the disruption or dismantlement of PTO investigations linked to CPOT organizations. Additionally, the FY 2009 CPOT-linked dismantlements increased by 43 percent over FY 2008 actual performance. As of September 30, 2009, 53 of the 55 targets on the FY 2009 CPOT list (96 percent) had active PTO investigations directed at or linked to them.

Attacking the financial infrastructure of major drug trafficking organizations and members of the financial community who facilitate the laundering of their proceeds, through DEA's Financial Attack Strategy is a vital component of DEA's overall strategy. In FY 2009, DEA denied drug traffickers over \$3.4 billion in revenue through asset and drug seizures, a 14 % increase over the agency's FY 2009 goal of \$3 billion.

During FY 2009, DEA maintained 21 money laundering investigative groups to support this Financial Attack Strategy. The 2009 National Drug Threat Assessment stated that Mexican and Columbian drug trafficking organizations annually generate, remove, and launder between \$18 billion and \$39 billion in wholesale drug proceeds that are largely smuggled in bulk out of the U.S via the Southwest Border. As of September 2009, DEA's total cash seizures were \$736.3 million.

DEA implemented several national initiatives focused on targeting bulk cash derived from drug proceeds, such as the Money Trail Initiative. The Money Trail Initiative, targets the financing of the illegal drug trade. This initiative focuses on identifying and disrupting the flow of money back to the sources of drug supply. As of September 9, 2009, the Money Trail Initiative has been responsible for the seizure of \$298.6 million, 44,637 kilograms of cocaine, 3,699 pounds of methamphetamine, 281,308 pounds of marijuana, 24 million marijuana plants, 844 vehicles, and 1,443 weapons. Additionally, 2,607 individuals have been arrested.

In addition, Operation All-Inclusive, the centerpiece of DEA's Drug Flow Attack Strategy, has caused major disruptions in the flow of drugs, money, and chemicals between source zones and the U.S. by attacking trafficker vulnerabilities in the areas of financial, maritime, land, and air smuggling. From December 2008 through September 2009, DEA conducted the fifth international initiative under Operation All-Inclusive. As of September 30, 2009, this initiative has resulted in the seizure of over 91 metric tons of cocaine, 1,396 kilograms of methamphetamine, 645 kilograms of heroin, 132 metric tons of marijuana, 415 metric tons of precursor chemicals, \$368 million, and 867 weapons. Additionally, 1,332 arrests occurred.

DEA directed Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) investigations that resulted in the August 2009 indictments of eight CPOTs (Arturo Beltran Leyva, Joaquin Guzman Loera, Ismael Zambada Garcia, Vicente Carrillo Fuentes, Ignacio Coronel Villarreal, Esteban and Luis Rodriguez Olivera, and Tirso

Martinez Sanchez) and two other cartel leaders (Hector Beltran Leyva and Jesus Zambada Garcia). The charges involve continuing criminal enterprises and/or participating in international drug trafficking conspiracies.

Through a combination of DEA-led operations such as the Drug Flow Attack Strategy, international partnerships with Mexico and Columbia, the Financial Attack Strategy, and foreign and domestic enforcement operations, DEA has significantly weakened a host of major drug trafficking organizations. One indicator of the overall effectiveness of these efforts is the price and purity of drugs. According to DEA's System to Retrieve Information on Drug Evidence (STRIDE) data for all domestic cocaine purchases from January 2007 through June 2009, the price per pure gram of cocaine increased 77.1 percent, from \$99.48 to \$176.14, while the purity decreased 27.4 percent, from 67 percent to 49 percent. The results for heroin price and purity are also favorable. For the same time period, the price per pure gram of heroin increased 12.1 percent, from \$679.75 to \$761.69, while the purity remained stable.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Investigations	\$325.411	\$334.851	\$362.651
Prosecutions	145.653	149.027	168.349
Intelligence	43.936	44.691	48.319
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$515.000	\$528.569	\$579.319
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF)	\$11.500	\$11.813	\$14.513
Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)	199.292	205.43	220.22
Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI)	138.237	141.743	149.233
U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)	8.542	8.780	12.844
OCDETF Fusion Center	11.776	11.776	14.160
Criminal Division	2.877	2.897	3.021
Threat Response Unit	0.000	0.331	2.765
Tax Division	0.331	0.000	0.000
U.S. Attorneys	142.445	145.799	162.563
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$515.000	\$528.569	\$579.319
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3,376	3,277	3,358
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.6
Drug Resources Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Program Summary

Mission

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program was established in 1982 as a multi-agency partnership of federal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors, with assistance

from state and local police departments, to identify, dismantle and disrupt sophisticated national and international drug trafficking and money laundering organizations. OCDETF's attack on all the related components of major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations disrupts the drug market, resulting in a reduction in the drug supply

and money laundering, and bolsters law enforcement efforts.

Budget

For FY 2011, OCDETF requests \$579.3 million, which is an increase of \$50.8 million above the FY 2010 Enacted Level. The majority of OCDETF's funding goes to payroll costs for agents, analysts and attorneys performing investigative, intelligence, and prosecutorial work.

OCDETF's major priority is the Consolidated Priority Organization Target (CPOT) List - a unified agency list of the top drug trafficking and money laundering targets. OCDETF Regional Coordination Groups also target and identify Regional Priority Organization Targets (RPOTs), which represent the most significant drug and money laundering organizations threatening the regions. In addition, OCDETF requires that all cases include a financial investigation to enable the identification and destruction of the financial systems supporting drug organizations.

The Southwest Border Enforcement Initiative will strengthen OCDETF's efforts to stem the flow of illicit drugs, guns, and drug proceeds along the Southwest Border of the United States by attacking the operations of the most significant Mexico-based drug trafficking organizations, along with the affiliated organizations involved in weapons trafficking and bulk cash smuggling. OCDETF is seeking \$37.3 million to support these efforts across the Southwest Border. This enhancement will allow OCDETF to target those organizations having a significant impact on the U.S. drug supply and those contributing to the

escalating violence along the Southwest Border. OCDETF formulated this request in coordination with its Justice partners, which include DEA, FBI, USMS, ATF, the Criminal Division, and the United States Attorneys' Offices, to ensure OCDETF resources sought herein align and do not duplicate our partners' FY 2010 and FY 2011 requests to support Southwest Border investigative and prosecution resource requirements.

Investigations/Intelligence

Total FY 2011 Request: \$411.0 million

(Reflects \$31.4 million increase from FY 2010)

Investigations include the reimbursable resources that support investigative activities of the following participating agencies: ATF, DEA, FBI, and the USMS (Investigative activities for ICE, Coast Guard, and IRS in support of the OCDETF Program are funded out of the direct appropriations of the Departments of Homeland Security and Treasury). Reimbursable resources that support the intelligence activities of OCDETF's member agencies and the OCDETF Fusion Center are also included.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

FY 2011 Request: \$14.5 million

(Reflects \$2.7 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$14.5 million support ATF's investigative activities as a member of the OCDETF Program. ATF agents focus on major drug traffickers who have violated laws related to the illegal trafficking and misuse of firearms, arson, and explosives. Firearms often serve as a form of payment for drugs and, together with explosives and arson, are used as tools by drug organizations in order to intimidate, enforce, and retaliate against their own members, rival organizations, or the community.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$2.7 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$2.2 million and adjustments of \$0.5 million for a pay raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides 11 new positions, including 7 agents to support the OCDETF initiatives for intelligence exploitation and coordination and OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces to targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions.

Drug Enforcement Administration

FY 2011 Request: \$220.2 million

(Reflects \$14.8 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$220.2 million support DEA's involvement in OCDETF investigations. DEA is the most active agency involved in the OCDETF Program with a participation rate in investigations that exceeds 80 percent. DEA's knowledge of international drug rings, its relationship with foreign law enforcement entities, and its working relationships with state and local authorities have made it an essential partner.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$14.8 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$10.8 million and adjustments of \$4.0 million for a pay raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides for the operational costs necessary to DEA participation in the OCDETF initiative to targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions by the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

FY 2011 Request: \$149.2 million

(Reflects \$7.5 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$149.2 million support the FBI's involvement in OCDETF investigations. FBI brings to OCDETF its expertise in the investigation of traditional organized crime and white collar/financial crimes. The FBI also has developed relationships with foreign, state, and local law enforcement. The FBI uses its skills to gather and analyze intelligence data and to undertake sophisticated electronic surveillance. The FBI is committed to the OCDETF program and to the goal of targeting major drug trafficking organizations and their financial infrastructure.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$7.5 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$4.7 million and adjustments of \$2.8 million for a pay raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides 22 new positions, including 14 agents to support the OCDETF initiative to targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions by the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces.

U.S. Marshals Service

FY 2011 Request: \$12.8 million

(Reflects \$4.1 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$12.8 million support USMS's involvement in OCDETF investigations. USMS is the agency responsible for the apprehension of OCDETF fugitives. Fugitives are typically repeat offenders who flee apprehension only to continue their criminal enterprise elsewhere. The USMS is responsible for apprehension of approximately 90 percent of all OCDETF fugitives.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$4.1 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$3.7 million and adjustments of \$0.4 million for a pay raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides 11 new positions, including 8 new deputies to support the OCDETF initiatives for Mexican and Colombian fugitive apprehension and to targeted Southwest Border investigations and prosecutions by the OCDETF Co-located Strike Forces.

OCDETF Fusion Center**FY 2011 Request: \$14.2 million****(Reflects \$2.4 million increase from FY 2010)**

The FY 2011 resources of \$14.2 million will support operations at the OFC, a comprehensive data center containing all drug and related financial intelligence information from the seven OCDETF member investigative agencies, the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, the National Drug Intelligence Center, and others. The OFC conducts cross-agency integration and analysis of drug and related financial data to create comprehensive intelligence pictures of targeted organizations, including those identified as CPOTs and RPOTs, and to pass actionable leads through the multi-agency SOD to OCDETF participants in the field. These leads ultimately result in the development of better-coordinated, more comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional OCDETF investigations of the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering networks.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$2.4 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$2.3 million and adjustments of \$0.1 million for a pay

raise and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement will allow the OFC to expand its support to the field and acquire necessary physical space.

Prosecution**Total FY 2011 Request: \$168.4 million****(Reflects \$19.3 million increase from FY 2010)**

Prosecution includes reimbursable resources for the 94 U.S. Attorneys Offices around the country (executed through the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys) and the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Criminal Division**FY 2011 Request: \$3.0 million****(Reflects \$0.1 million increase from FY 2010)**

The FY 2011 resources of \$3.0 million aid the OEO in providing direct operational support to U.S. Attorneys offices as it reviews all applications for electronic surveillance and assists agents and attorneys by providing guidance on the justification for and development of such applications. With the increasing complexity and scope of OCDETF cases, senior attorneys are called upon with greater frequency to assist in the supervision and prosecution of OCDETF cases. OCDETF funded NDDS attorneys assigned to SOD play a critical role in supporting and coordinating nationwide investigations.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.1 million):

The Budget proposes adjustments of \$0.1 million for pay raises and other inflationary increases.

Threat Response Unit

FY 2011 Request: \$2.8 million

(Reflects \$2.4 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$2.8 million support the OCDETF Executive Office in hiring new personnel to be detailed to OEO to enhance its support of OCDETF Southwest Border-related wiretap applications and requests for approval to employ sensitive investigative techniques; and to OIA to support the high priority extraditions related to OCDETF prosecutions of Mexican Cartels. Base funds represent a realignment of funds previously provided to the Tax Division.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$2.4 million):

The Budget proposes increased funding of \$2.4 million to support 11 attorneys and 3 support positions to enhance the efforts of the OIA and OEO.

U.S. Attorneys

FY 2011 Request: \$162.6 million

(Reflects \$16.8 million increase from FY 2010)

The FY 2011 resources of \$162.6 million support the United States Attorneys' involvement in the development of case strategy for OCDETF investigations and prosecutions. OCDETF attorneys are able to coordinate investigative efforts more efficiently and minimize the risk of legal challenges because of their familiarity with the intricacies of drug trafficking investigations. Their involvement ensures that the prosecutions are well prepared, comprehensively charged, and expertly handled.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$16.8 million):

The Budget proposes a program enhancement of \$11.3 million and adjustments of \$5.5 million for a pay raise, Administratively Determined (AD) pay plan and other inflationary increases. The program enhancement provides 100 new positions including 47 new Assistant US Attorneys (AUSAs) to support the OCDETF Strike Forces and pursue the growing number of OCDETF prosecutions along the Southwest Border.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (OCDETF) program is based on agency GPRA documents and other agency information. The table includes performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

OCDETF monitors performance in two program areas: investigations and prosecutions. For investigations, OCDETF tracks the percent of active investigations linked to the Attorney General's Consolidated Priority Organization Target CPOT list and the number of CPOT-linked organizations dismantled or disrupted. For prosecutions, OCDETF tracks leadership convictions and financial convictions.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent of aggregate domestic supply related to dismantled/disrupted CPOT-linked organizations	1	1
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in conviction of a leader	75%	77%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions	27%	23%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited or restrained	80%	74%
» Percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in disruption/dismantlement of targeted organization ²	78%	83%
» Number of CPOT-linked trafficking organizations:		
Disrupted	189	162
Dismantled	90	99

¹This measure is to be determined. The establishment of meaningful baselines for the supply of drugs available for consumption in the United States must first be established.

²Data based on information reported in OCDETF Final Reports. Due to the lag in reporting, activity may have occurred in the prior year.

Discussion

The goal of the OCDETF Program is to identify, investigate, and prosecute the most significant drug trafficking and money laundering organizations and related enterprises, and to disrupt and dismantle their operations in order to reduce the drug supply in the United States. By dismantling and disrupting trafficking organizations that are CPOT-linked, OCDETF is focusing enforcement efforts against organizations that include heads of narcotic and/or money laundering organizations, poly-drug traffickers, clandestine manufacturers and producers, and major drug transporters, all of whom are primarily responsible for the domestic drug supply. Additionally, OCDETF's financial investigations focus on eliminating the entire infrastructure of CPOT-linked organizations and permanently removing their profits.

It should be noted that in FY 2009, OCDETF made important gains against both CPOT-linked organizations and CPOTs including significant successes against the leaders of

the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia/The United Self-Defense Groups of Colombia, the Norte Valle Cartel, and the Tijuana Cartel, a violent and feared Mexican organization. Sixteen percent of OCDETF investigations are linked to CPOT targets.

OCDETF has dismantled 99 (81 DEA and 18 FBI) CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2009, thus exceeding its target. This is a 43 percent increase over the 69 that were dismantled in FY 2008. OCDETF has disrupted 162 (130 DEA and 32 FBI) CPOT-linked organizations in FY 2009, falling short of its target for disruptions. However, the dismantling of 99 CPOT-linked trafficking organizations in FY 2009 made up for some of the below-target number of disruptions. These numbers do not include FBI and DEA direct funded disruptions and dismantlements as reflected in the FY 2010 Performance and Accountability Report (PAR).

On the whole, OCDETF investigations have resulted in the disruption or dismantlement of 83% of targeted organizations. Assets

seized from OCDETF investigations totaled more than \$514 million in FY 2009. Seventy-seven percent of OCDETF investigations resulted in the conviction of a leader, 23% in finance-related convictions, and 74% in the forfeiture or restraining of assets. Although the actual is slightly lower than the estimated target for the measure pertaining to the percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in financial convictions, significant progress was made in accomplishing the goal. Two Supreme Court decisions, Santos and Cuellar, impacted OCDETF's ability to file money laundering charges and caused dismissals of charges in some cases.

The target for the performance measure pertaining to the percent of OCDETF investigations resulting in assets forfeited and restrained applies to the performance of all OCDETF agencies, including non-DOJ federal, state and local law enforcement. However, forfeiture proceedings take a long time, often creating a lag in reporting for this measure. OCDETF's reporting is often closed before forfeiture data can be reported. Additionally, the two aforementioned Supreme Court decisions impacted OCDETF's ability to file money laundering charges and caused dismissals that may have impacted forfeitures in some investigations.

Some of U.S. law enforcement's hardest blows against the major Mexican drug cartels have been struck by agents and prosecutors in OCDETF Strike Forces. For example, Strike Forces were integral participants in two recent successful operations, "Operation Xcellerator" and "Project Reckoning." These multi-agency, multi-national efforts have resulted in more than 1,350 arrests and the seizure of more

than \$137 million in currency, 32,000 kilograms of cocaine, thousands of pounds of methamphetamine, thousands of pounds of marijuana, approximately 1.3 million Ecstasy pills, hundreds of weapons, three aircraft and three maritime vessels.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Prevention	27.000	27.000	69.793
State and Local Assistance	303.500	144.385	100.793
Treatment	67.000	117.000	137.000
Total Drug Resources by Function	397.500	288.385	307.586
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Regional Information Sharing System	45.000	45.000	9.000
Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws	25.000	25.000	0.000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	7.000	7.000	0.000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	10.000	30.000	30.000
Southwest Border Prosecution	31.000	31.000	0.000
Consolidated Tribal Grant	0.000	0.000	111.586
Northern Border Prosecution	3.000	3.000	0.000
Second Chance Act ¹	7.000	30.000	50.000
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program ²	25.000	20.000	40.000
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring	0.000	0.000	10.000
Methamphetamine Enforcement and Clean Up	39.500	40.385	0.000
Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts ³	50.000	57.000	57.000
Combating Criminal Narcotics Activity Stemming from the U.S. Southern Border ⁴	30.000	0.000	0.000
Rural Law Enforcement to Combat Drugs and Crime ⁴	125.000	0.000	0.000
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	397.500	288.385	307.586
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	60	67	67
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions) ⁵	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.2
Drug Resources Percentage	16.06%	12.10%	13.82%

¹In FY 2011, amount reported for the Second Chance Act decision unit reflects 50% of total funding, as directed by the Office of Management and Budget and Office of National Drug Control Policy. In FY 2010, amount represents 30% of total funding of Second Chance Act.

²In FY 2011, the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program replaces the Weed and Seed Program.

³In FY 2011, the Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts Program replaces Drug Courts.

⁴Funding for this program was provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

⁵Agency Budget total is less OJP's Crime Victims Fund and Public Safety Officers Benefits mandatory accounts, as well as reimbursement dollars.

Program Summary

Mission

The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 established the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), whose mission is to provide federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. As such, OJP resources are primarily targeted to providing assistance to state, local, and tribal governments. In executing its mission, OJP dedicates specific resources in support of the *National Drug Control Strategy* that focus on breaking the cycle of drug abuse and crime including: drug testing and treatment, provision of graduated sanctions, drug prevention and education, and research and statistics.

Budget

The total drug control request for OJP in FY 2011 is \$307.6 million, a net increase of \$19.2 million above the FY 2010 enacted level of \$288.4 million.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Total FY 2011 Request: \$30.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program for state prisoners was established to help states and units of local governments develop, implement, and improve residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities, and establish and maintain community-based aftercare services for probationers and parolees. Ultimately, the program goal is to help offenders become drug-free and learn the skills needed to sustain themselves upon return to the community.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

The Budget will continue to fund treatment services to prisoners.

Drug, Mental Health, and Problem Solving Courts

Total FY 2011 Request: \$57.0 million
(Reflects no change from FY 2010)

This program consolidates separate funding streams for the Drug Court Program and Mental Health Problem Solving Courts. This consolidation will provide OJP the flexibility to continue providing grants to state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies to help plan, implement, and improve drug court programs; and assist state, local, and tribal criminal justice agencies in working with mental health, substance abuse, housing, and related systems to decrease recidivism of mentally ill offenders, thus improving public safety and public health.

FY 2011 Total Changes (no change):

The program will continue to assist state, local, and tribal governments in developing and implementing problem solving court strategies to address their jurisdiction's unique needs.

Second Chance Act

Total FY 2011 Request: \$50.0 million
(Reflects \$20.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Second Chance Act Program builds on the success of OJP's past reentry initiatives by providing grants to establish and expand adult and juvenile offender reentry programs. This program authorizes various grants to government agencies and nonprofit groups to provide employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, family programming, mentoring, victims support, and other services that can help reduce re-offending and violations of

probation and parole.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$20.0 million):

The Budget proposes an increase of \$20.0 million to further expand the program. Funded with Second Chance are 3 IWG programs:

- Prosecution-led Drug Treatment Alternatives to Prison: \$10 million to allow the Attorney General to make grants to State, Tribal, and local prosecutors to improve the infrastructure, knowledge, and systems needed to operate the judicial aspects of alternative to prison initiatives.
- Adult Re-Entry Court Initiative: \$5 million to extend the proven practices of drug courts into the management of drug-related offenders being released from incarceration back into the community. Funds will support training of probation officers and judges, creation of needed data systems, and expansion of drug testing capabilities.
- Innovative Diversion/Re-Entry Programs for Juvenile Drug Offenders: \$4 million to provide support to develop and test innovative strategies for use with juvenile offender populations having co-occurring substance abuse problems.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program

Total FY 2011 Request: \$40.0 million

(Reflects \$20.0 million increase from FY 2010)

Recent research findings in areas such as community violence prevention and community policing have demonstrated that law enforcement or crime prevention efforts tailored to address particular problems in a defined area often achieve much better results than more general efforts targeting broader areas.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$20.0 million):

The Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, successor to the Weed and Seed Program, will build on these findings by encouraging state, local, and tribal governments to develop and implement innovative public safety initiatives using evidence-based program strategies in order to develop new programs that can be replicated in other locations.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

Total FY 2011 Request: \$10.0 million

(Reflects \$10.0 million increase from FY 2010)

The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program is a survey to collect data on drug use by arrestees to help inform policy decisions about evolving trends in the types of drugs used by offenders and their relationship to the crimes being committed. In conjunction, this survey provides a wealth of information on the characteristics of arrestees not available from administrative record systems, including their demographic, educational, employment and economic characteristics, as well as their prior involvement with the criminal justice system. ADAM also provides unique detailed information about

illicit drug markets and the nature of illicit drug transactions not available from any other source.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$10.0 million):

The FY 2011 request includes \$10.0 million to expand and enhance ADAM, which collects arrestee-reported data on drug use and related behaviors.

Consolidated Tribal Grants

Total FY 2011 Request: \$111.6 million

(Reflects \$111.6 million increase from FY 2010)

The Department of Justice has set aside 7% of the Office of Justice Program's (OJP) discretionary funding for grants or reimbursement programs under a new tribal criminal justice assistance program which consolidates previous OJP tribal funding streams and increases funding available for Indian Country public safety.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$111.6

million): In addition to funding grants to improve public safety outcomes in Indian Country, these grants will support training and technical assistance to improve tribal criminal justice outcomes, including drug and alcohol-related issues.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$7.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The purpose of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) is to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. In coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services, the program aims to assist states that want to establish a PDMP. Objectives of the program include

building a data collection and analysis system at the state level, enhancing existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data, facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data between states, and assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$7.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$7.0 million. The PDMP program is now funded through the Drug Enforcement Administration's Diversion Control program.

Regional Information Sharing System

Total FY 2011 Request: \$9.0 million

(Reflects \$36.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

RISS is the only national criminal intelligence system operated by and for state and local law enforcement agencies.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$36.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$36.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$25.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) program supported and enhanced efforts by states and local jurisdictions to prohibit the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors. Minors are defined as individuals under 21 years of age.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$25.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$25.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Southwest Border Prosecution

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$31.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

This program provided funding for local prosecutor offices in the four Southwest Border states of California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas for the costs of processing, detaining, and prosecuting drug and other cases referred from Federal arrests or Federal investigations.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$31.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$31.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Northern Border Prosecution

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$3.0 million decrease from FY 2010)

This program provided reimbursement of some expenses to state and local law enforcement agencies (including prosecutors, probation officers courts, and detention facilities) along the northern border with the handling and processing of drug and alien cases referred from Federal arrests.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$3.0 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$3.0 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Methamphetamine Enforcement and Lab Cleanup

Total FY 2011 Request: \$0.0

(Reflects \$40.4 million decrease from FY 2010)

The Methamphetamine Enforcement and Lab Cleanup Grants provided assistance to state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies in support of programs designed

to address methamphetamine production and distribution, as well as target “hot spots” characterized by high levels of drug production or distribution.

FY 2011 Total Changes (-\$40.4 million):

The Budget proposes a decrease of \$40.4 million in order to fund other priority initiatives.

Performance

Introduction

This section on the FY 2009 performance of the OJP program is based on agency GPRA documents, the OMB Assessment, and other agency information. The tables below include performance measures, targets and achievements for the latest year for which data are available.

The Drug Court program was rated favorably in the 2008 OMB Assessment. In 2004, the Weed and Seed program was rated favorably, reflecting its monitoring of homicides and its efforts towards sustainability.

Drug Courts		
Selected Measures of Performance	FY 2009 Target	FY 2009 Achieved
» Percent of drug court participants who graduate from the drug court program	69%	57%
» Percent of drug court participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use while in the drug court program	87%	79%

Discussion

OJP has gradually shifted its program emphasis from establishing new drug courts to building and enhancing existing drug court capacity through training and technical assistance, management information system enhancements, evaluations, increased services to drug court clients, and information dissemination.

In FY 2008 OJP developed new outcome measures to monitor the percent of participants who exhibit a reduction in substance use while in the program, and the percent of participants who re-offend one year post program completion. In addition, several actions are being taken to improve the performance of the program.

OJP is working to improve program design and implementation by focusing on coordination, both internal and with other agencies. Although OJP and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) do not duplicate what they fund or emphasize (OJP provides grants for new and existing drug courts, while SAMHSA focuses on building treatment capacity), OJP has begun coordinating with SAMHSA. Representatives from SAMHSA and BJA met in June 2009 to discuss coordinated solicitation timing, performance measures, and the possibility

of conducting joint trainings and/or peer reviews. OJP and SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment are issuing a jointly-funded drug court enhancement solicitation in FY 2010.

OJP is conducting a comprehensive needs assessment to determine how future funding should be allocated (geographically and by type of drug court: adult, family, and juvenile). OJP reviewed drug court performance measures, and will complete the needs assessment by August 2010.

OJP is conducting a Multi-site Adult Drug Court Evaluation to examine the influence of offender, court, and community characteristics on offender motivation, service access, compliance, relapse, recidivism, and employment. The evaluation will utilize data for 1,800 probationers from multiple interviews, treatment/recidivism records, drug tests; site staff interviews/observations; and detailed budget information for cost studies.

OJP anticipates final evaluation results in the spring of 2010, which coincides with the National Association of Drug Court Professionals conference.

RSAT		
Selected Measures of Performance	CY 2008 ¹ Target	CY 2008 Achieved
» Of the offenders that complete the program, the number who have remained arrest free for 1 year following release from aftercare	1,800	2,808
» Number of participants in RSAT	20,000	28,308

¹Reporting due dates are on a calendar year (CY) basis. The data for CY 2008 data are reported in the table. CY 2009 data will be available in October 2010.

Discussion

RSAT, created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322), assists state and local governments in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs (individual and group treatment activities) in correctional and detention facilities. The RSAT program must be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population; be focused on the inmate's substance abuse problems; and develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.

Several actions are being taken to improve the performance of the program. OJP

reduced the reporting burden on RSAT grantees by enabling electronic reporting for performance measurement. In FY 2008, BJA added RSAT performance measure data collection to its Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) (currently being used to collect performance metrics data for other BJA programs, including the Drug Court program). Grantees began reporting via the PMT in January 2009.

OJP drafted new performance measures, field-tested them with grantees and analyzed the resulting data before adding the new measures to the PMT. OJP has made performance data publicly available at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/RSATPM_0609.pdf.

Weed and Seed		
Selected Measures of Performance	CY 2008 ¹ Target	CY 2008 Achieved
» Percent reduction in homicides per site funded under the Weed and Seed program	1.2%	7.5%
» Number of homicides per site (average for sites reporting)	3.9	3.5

¹Program runs on a calendar year basis. CY 2008 data are being reported in the table. CY 2009 data will be available in October 2010.

Discussion

The Weed and Seed Program provides assistance to address violent crimes and gang-related activities in adversely-impacted neighborhoods. The Community

Capacity Development Office (CCDO), which assists over 270 communities with coordination of law enforcement efforts while developing their capacity to

implement crime prevention programs such as Safe Havens, after-school enrichment activities, and substance use treatment options.

During CY 2009, 90% of reporting Weed and Seed sites included Anti-Drug activities as a component of their weeding strategy. Active participation in the Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program, a major partnership between CCDO and the Department of the Navy, was reported by 22% of the sites.

Several actions have been taken to improve the performance of the program. OJP selected an evaluator to conduct a rigorous national evaluation to assess the impact of the Weed and Seed program and its component strategies in sites across the nation. A web-based survey instrument was launched in December 2008. All data gathered (site visits, resident surveys and stakeholder surveys) have been coded, and initial analyses have begun. The new data are now being compared with GPRA data to develop a complete process and impact analysis. The final evaluation report is due in February 2010.

CCDO improved the automation of performance data collection and handling to better track how the program is performing. Starting in CY 2007, CCDO provided GPRA forms and instructions electronically in PDF file format and distributed these forms to all sites. As a result, in CY 2007, 66% of the GPRA forms were received through this submission method. CCDO then reassessed the process and made improvements to the form's layout and the submission process, resulting in an 88% electronic transmittal rate in CY 2008 and a 90% electronic

transmittal rate in CY 2009. The electronic forms' capability also improved data entry accuracy.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

National Drug Intelligence Center

Resource Summary

	Budget Authority (in Millions)		
	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request
Drug Resources by Function			
Intelligence	\$44.000	\$44.023	\$44.580
Total Drug Resources by Function	\$44.000	\$44.023	\$44.580
Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Salaries and Expenses	\$44.000	\$44.023	\$44.580
Total Drug Resources by Decision Unit	\$44.000	\$44.023	\$44.580
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTEs (direct only)	239	239	274
Drug Resources as a Percent of Budget			
Total Agency Budget (in Billions)	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4
Drug Resources Percentage	100%	100%	100%

Program Summary

Mission

The National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) mission is to provide domestic strategic drug-related intelligence support to the drug control, public health, law enforcement, and intelligence communities of the United States in order to reduce the adverse effects of drug trafficking, drug abuse, and other drug-related criminal activity.

Budget

In FY 2011, the budget request is \$44.6 million, a net increase of \$0.6 million over the Fiscal Year 2010 enacted level. The funding will allow NDIC to provide domestic strategic counterdrug analysis in support of

policy makers and resource planners and also provide support to law enforcement authorities and the intelligence community by conducting document and media exploitation of materials collected in federal, state, and local law enforcement activity associated with counterdrug, counterterrorism, and national security investigations and operations.

Salaries and Expenses (S&E)

Total FY 2011 Request: \$44.6 million
(Reflects \$0.6 million increase from FY 2010)

NDIC prepares strategic analytical studies on the trafficking of illegal drugs and on related illegal activities that pose a threat to the national security of the United States. NDIC intelligence reports provide reports of the threat posed by illicit drugs in the United States. NDIC also provides real-time

support to the law enforcement and intelligence communities by conducting document and media exploitation of materials associated with counterdrug and counterterrorism investigations. In addition to intelligence products and document exploitation, NDIC provides counterdrug training to the law enforcement and intelligence communities.

NDIC partners with the Department of Homeland Security Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement to provide critical intelligence to identify, track, and sever the nexus between drug trafficking and terrorism. NDIC also produces strategic money laundering reports that help implement anti-money laundering initiatives. NDIC reports address the methods wholesale-level traffickers use to launder drug proceeds. NDIC supports the National Money Laundering Threat Assessment and the National Money Laundering Strategy--interagency projects that enhance the nation's ability to counter international money laundering.

NDIC has 274 direct authorized positions for FY 2011, an adjustment of 35 positions intended to account for existing positions at NDIC that were not captured within the FY 2010 President's Budget. Specifically, these positions are existing U.S. Air Force personnel at NDIC which are reimbursably funded by NDIC.

FY 2011 Total Changes (+\$0.6 million):

The FY 2011 increase is an adjustment to base over the FY 2010 enacted level for 2010 pay raises and the annualization of the 2009 pay raise.